REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,358—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

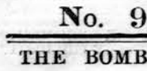
VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	DATE.
PATNA	1790	300	J. E. Withers	21st Nov. 1878.
PURULIA	1639	200		5th Dec. „

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



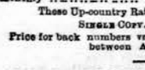
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. LEWIS, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at sea to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

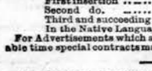
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



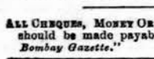
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. D. DOWNERTY, on MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Diu, Verawal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. ROSSAIN from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

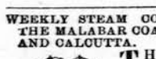
The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a. m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p. m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim, a large anchorage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 260	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	120	
Jaffa	390	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	430	330	130	
Messina	460	340	140	
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	460	340	140	
Genoa	460	340	140	
Marseilles	450	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

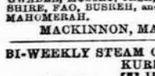
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

CHEAP PASSAGE FOR GOA PILGRIMS.



THE well-known Steamers GOGAH and NAGOTNA sail from Carnac Bunder for Goa and Goa Pangim, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6-30 a.m.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Passage rates from Shore to Shore	20	10	3
Return Tickets available for one month	30	15	...

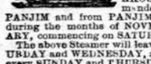
exclusive of messing, which can be had on board on payment. Tickets are issued at the Booking Office, Carnac Bunder, on the days of sailing.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and selling vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(*c*) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th Nov.
— BOKHARA	2482	450	J. Ormsn	25th do.
(*c*) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(*c*) KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Mesbven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	360	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*c*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MONGOLIA	2833	520	A. Coleman	26th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2268	450	W. W. Fenlman	6th Dec.

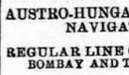
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's S. S. VORWAERTS, Capt. G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 329	„ 255	„ 121
To Suez	„ 309	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		
Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.		

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshop's compound, Boree Bunder, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of gas hurricane lamps, lanterns, brass cocks, iron and wooden ladders, iron rail pieces iron galvanized corrugated pieces, lorry, hand weighing machine, garden racks, galvanised buckets, and lots of hardware, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co,
Bombay, 14th November 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE AND COLOURED PIECE GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, consisting of—

Grey shirtings	9 lbs.	44 inches.
Do.	10 „	39 „
Do.	10 „	44 „
Do.	12 „	50 „
White cambrics.		
Cord checks.		
Leno (?) gauze.		
Mull checks.		
Mull stripes.		

Printed cambrics and muslins and other dyed and sundry goods.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French Polished Blackwood and Teakwood Madras Pattern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, Rugs, Bedding, Sewing Machine, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank.

On SATURDAY, next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence in Medow Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of H. B. Harrap, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated, table goods, dining, drawing room, pier, writing, wash hand and dressing tables, consersation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hatstand, iron bar pools and stand, chest of drawers, almyra, clothes press, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horse, toilet stand, single barrelled gun, sewing machine, screens, Brussels and Persian carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging lamps, bath and cookroom furniture, and utensils, &c., &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

1 o bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhotics.
8 cases Persian prints.
5 cases T red sarees.
By order of the Administrator General effects of the late Captain Morrison consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteau, and sundry things.
On account and at the risk of Bajunjee Jamsetjee.
17 hogshead bulk beer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KAJEE STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Mowjee Cullianjee and Veerpall Tookersey, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mowjee Madhowjee Mistry in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of September 1877.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at the western side of Khoja street, to the substrict of Bhendiwar, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Madhowjee Mistry, formerly assessed under No. 22, and now under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 110 and six ninth square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 373, and bounded on the East and by said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north formerly by the house of Sheik Hoosein bin Shaik Ahmed, and now by the house of Goree Baba, and on the south by the house formerly of Kanoo Raojee and now by the house of Muckttoom Bhistee.

For further particulars and, conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the Intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.
On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Dock Passage..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. WISTOW HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Custom House, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the year 1877-78, in two volumes.

Volume I., Foreign Trade, ready ; Volume II. is being printed.

Price Rs. 10 (Ten) per copy two volumes.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkaree.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 12th November 1878.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Mills of the Company, in Suparee Bag, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the 6 months ending 30th June 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are re-eligible for election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 13th November, 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of Meeting.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLY OF MILL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES, for the Mill of the abovenamed Company, are hereby invited and will be received till 5 p.m. of MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

Separate Tenders for WHEAT FLOUR will also be received till the aforesaid date.

Forms of Schedules containing full particulars of stores required, and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee per copy. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November 1878.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 1-30 p.m., to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions :—

1. That the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed to wind up the Company, and his or their remuneration be fixed.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 6,25,000 divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 250 each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, furniture, effects, rights, assets, cash, credits, business, and good-will of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration of such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid, 476 Shares in such new Company of Rs. 250 each fully paid up for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of one share in the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall, for every share held by him at the date of such sale, receive two shares of Rs. 25-, fully paid up in the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid be made by the Liquidator or Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

4. That (if two Liquidators shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised solely by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay, that the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company, where it can be inspected at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October 1878.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 705 OF 1876.

PURMANUNDASS JEEVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at House No. , late at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid. } Plaintiff.

vs.

VIZHROOCUNDASS HURRIBHOY, CULLIANDASS NARROTUMDASS, MUNMOHUNDASS NARROTUMDASS, and CURSONDASS NARROTUMDASS, an infant of the age of years (by Mr. L. A. WATKINS, an Officer of this Honorable Court as his guardian *ad litem*), all Hindoos, residing at house No. , Kalbadevie Road. } Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of July 1877 it was declared that there is due from the first, second and third defendants to the Plaintiff on the several mortgages and writings in the plaint mentioned, the sum of Rupees eighty-five thousand, and that there is due from the fourth Defendant to the Plaintiff on the mortgage of the sixth day of November 1871, in the plaint mentioned, the sum of Rupees forty thousand with interest at 7½ per cent per annum from the 6th day of November 1871, such last mentioned sum being part of the said sum of Rupees eighty-five thousand, and it was ordered (amongst other things) that in default of the first, second and third Defendants paying to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rupees eighty-five thousand with interest at 7½ per cent per annum from the date of the said decree till the day of payment, together with the taxed costs of this suit, on or before the 9th day of January 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the lands and premises in the said decree secondly described, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate on the east side of Mombadavie Tank, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, in Bombay, containing 263 square yards, assessed under No. 9, and bounded on the east by Jeyavuram Jugeonath's Chawl, on the west by the Moombadavie Tank road, on the north by Bhimjee Moolje's Chawl, and on the south by the property of Jadhowjee Camulsey.

And the right, title and interest of the first, second and third Defendants in the lands and premises in the said decree firstly described, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage and buildings erected thereon, situate in Bhoolehwer, in Bombay, on the Kalbadevie road, on the west side thereof, known as Degurwadee, containing by admeasurement 2 145 square yards, registered under No. 729, and bounded on the east by the said Kalbadevie road on the west by the house of Ragoba Purshotum, on the north by the public street called Cunvadee, and on the south by the house of Raghoonath Banajee, assessed under Nos. 59 and 60.

And it was further ordered, that in default of the fourth Defendant paying to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rupees forty thousand with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum from the 6th day of November 1871 till payment, together with the costs of this suit, on or before the 9th day of January 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the right, title and interest of the said fourth Defendant in the hereditaments and premises in the said decree firstly described and hereinbefore secondly described. And it was further ordered and decreed that in the event of the first, second and third Defendants not paying the amount hereinbefore ordered to be paid by them, and in the event of the fourth Defendant not paying the amount hereinbefore ordered to be paid by him, the right, title and interest of all the Defendants in the said premises in the said decree firstly described and hereinbefore secondly described should be sold in one lot. And whereas default has been made by the said Defendants in the said payments.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON MONDAY, the 16th day of December 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the lands and premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon under and by virtue of the said decree will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the Defendants, Vizhhoocundass Hurribhoy, Culliandass Narrotumdass, Munmohundass Narrotumdass, and Cursondass Narrotumdass in the lands and premises hereinbefore secondly described.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) ; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 13th day of November 1878.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	25 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0	14 0	16 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	7 0
Game Carvers ..... „	7 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	6 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 8
Complete Sets, as above	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8	44 0	50 0
Wheel Knife Sharpeners	4 0	5 8	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS ! PIANOS !

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13TH, 1878.

BUSINESS here continues very quiet, which must be the case so long as supplies of available produce are on their present small scale. Forward transactions are much restricted by the high rates still demanded by dealers,—rates which must shortly give way, considering the universally favourable accounts that reach us of the state of the Cotton and Seed Crops.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date report very few changes. Consols are still quoted at 95⅞, and French Rentes at 112½. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at Rs. 79 for Fours and 80½ for Fours-and-a-half. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7¼d. for 60 days' sight Bills.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull, but the quotations were unchanged from those of last market day, viz., 8s. 6d. for 8¼lbs. Shirtings, 2s. 6¾d. for 3lbs. Madapollams, and 8¾d. for 40s. Mule Yarn. In Liverpool the Cotton Market was very quiet with sales only amounting to 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Mid. Orleans is still quoted 6 1-16d. per lb., and Fair Dhollerah 4¾d. per lb.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date report an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. in Futures for February delivery, which are now quoted at 9 9-16 cents. per lb., Mid. Uplands on the spot being still quoted at 9¼ cents. No doubt the improvement, such as it is, is owing to the comparatively moderate arrivals of Cotton at the seaboard of late; those of yesterday, however, are in excess of the corresponding day's receipts of both last season and the season before, viz.:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	33,000	27,000	28,000
Four days do.	93,000	104,000	108,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,277,000	1,045,000	1,332,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged. The week's landings of Coffee amount to 500 tons, the deliveries to 1,200 tons, and the present stock in London is 15,000 tons, and at Continental ports 95,000 tons. The markets for Oil Seeds are dull.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 50½d. per oz., and the future of the Market depends entirely upon the action of Government with regard to Council Drafts.

STERLING EXCHANGE as usual on Council Draft day has been very quiet, neither buyers nor sellers showing any disposition to operate. Rates throughout the day have been almost unchanged from our quotations of yesterday, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	Is. 7¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	Is. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ...	2·11.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is 100⅛, and for 60 days' sight Bills 99¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps very quiet at Rs. 94¾ for Fours, Rs. 94½ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 99½ to Rs. 99 15-16 for the new Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

In the SHARE MARKET the fluctuations during the day have been very trifling. In Bank Shares Nationals have advanced to Rs. 108. In Land Companies the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 15 in Colabas. Press Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip Alexandras have declined Rs. 15, Bombay Hemp and Jute Mills Rs. 10, Dharrumseys Rs. 10, and Fleming Rs. 5, and Orientals have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

The COTTON MARKET remains in the same dull state, with sellers but few buyers of new Cotton at our quotations. Of Cotton on the spot the only buyers are still the local mill-, as supplies continue scanty and of unsatisfactory quality. To-day's rates are:—

Old Oomrawuttee F. G. F.	Rs. 192 per Candy.	
,, ,, G. F.	184	,,
,, Dhollera G. F.	184	,,
Sawgineed Dharwar F. G. F.	192	,,
New Oomrawuttee Good (Jan delv)..	184	,,
,, ,, (Dely)	182	,,

LINSEED.—The market is very dull, buyers for ready lots having quite withdrawn from the market. For new Seed April delivery there are sellers at Rs. 6-2 per cwt., but buyers will not pay more than Rs. 6 per cwt.

For RAPESEED there is little enquiry at Rs. 7 for Yellow, and Rs. 6 per cwt. for Brown.

WHEAT.—Owing to the continued demand for consumption in the interior prices are maintained at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 for White.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, but steady. Fair sales are reported of Dyed Yarns to arrive and on the spot at lower rates.

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged. The rates for Liverpool are still 7s-6d for Seeds and 10s per ton for Measurement, and for London 12s. 6d. per ton for Seeds. For the Mediterranean Rs 15. We hear of relets in the next Rubattino steamer at 27s. 6d. to 30s. per ton, freight paid here. For sailing vessels there is still no enquiry.

In COALS sales are reported of two cargoes of Laird's Welsh Hartley via Cape at Rs. 18½ per ton for October and Rs. 19 per ton for November shipment.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	139
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	12 do	703
Bank of Madras	50,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s.	880
Fores Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	120
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	880
Forbunder Mining Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	215xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.	...	£20 218 3/0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	...	£20 13 7/16	do	36
Ditto	...	£20 6 5 7 3	do	72
Ditto	...	£20 2 1 12 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	...	£100 1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	...	£18 19 6 5 15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	450	all	25 p.s.	265
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,730
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company.	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	88
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	990
Bombay Hempand Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	170
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.s.	900
Central India S. and W. Company	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Dharumsey Spinning	2,500	500	450	30 p.s.	600 xd.
Empress S. and W. Co..	8,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	715
Fleming S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	390
Great Eastern	3,750	400	all	20 p.s*	410
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,090
Hydraulad S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	970
Jacob Sassoon Mills	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,170
Jeeraj Hallow Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	895
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	960
K. Muncjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	840
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	70
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Manchester and Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	27
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	340
Manockjee Petit's....	2,500	1,000	all	25 p.s*	1,200
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,170 xd.
Masagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	225
Oriental Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	425
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	735
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	880
Sowdendas Spinning	600	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. ‡ Share.	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	940
Victoria Mills	525	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 9th November 1878

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,372	0	0
Merchandize	76,737	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.....	530	0	0
Total Re....	1,26,139	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,351	0	0
Merchandize	60,064	0	0
Other Receipts	10,000	0	0
Telegraph.....	562	0	0
Total Re....	1,09,977	0	0
Increase Rs.....	16,162	0	0

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

	Amount.		Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the Re.
	£	Rs.	s. d.	Rs.
Estimated for the whole year.....	17,000,000	20,00,00,000	1 8·4	3,00, 0,000
In the month of Oct. 1878	764,192	94,48,485	1 7·41	18,96,565
To the end of the month of Oct. 1878	9,117,616	10,84,48,485	1 8·17	1,77,73,383
Remains to make estimate good	7,882,390	9,15,51,515	1 8·66	1,27,27,617

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £9,117,610 @ 1s. 8·42d. Rs. 1,60,89,900

Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £9,117,610 @ 1s. 8·17d. ,, 1,72,73,385

Expenditure in excess of estimate Rs. 11,83,485

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE P. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch and Carwar, with a general cargo, and 58 deck passengers.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1,272 tons, Captain S. McFarlen, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Cardiff, 17th July, brought a cargo of 1,927 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP OPHIR, 847 tons, Captain H. R. Miles, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Mauritius, 17th Oct., brought a cargo of 10,645 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. From Jeddah, 1st Nov., brought the following cargo:—from Aden—10 bales twist, 2 bales piece goods, 2 packages sharkfins, 1 package munjeet, 7 packages molasses, 9 packages tobacco, 81 packages ghee, 700 cases kerosine oil, and 1 package coffee. From Jeddo.—1 bundle specie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Wistow Hall (s).....	Collin	Liverpool, Oct 19.
13	Akola (s)	Russell	Carwar, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Belle Flower	Gibbins.....	Colombo.

The Steamer Salisbury, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—109 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Mahamedally.

Branksome Hall s—30 casks salamoniac, Toolsidas Khimjee; 88 cases cyder, J C Bushby and Co; 16 packages earthenware, Bharmu I Bhiwa.

India s—11 cases oil vermstore, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 12 casks claret, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Fleur de Lis s—355 packages gunpowder, Mahamedally Noorbhai

Lord of the Isles s—4 cases printing ink, Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surrufally; 31 cases oilmanstores, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co.

Dragon—41 casks ale, C Macdonald.

Sussex—12 cases glassware. Hassum Ahmed: 50 cases colours, Tyebally Surrufally and Co.

Bokhara s—15 casks tallow, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Parnee s—2 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mallowdale s—15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—20 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 29 cases writing papers, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—15 cases brandy, Eliuljee Bazonjee; 200 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—130 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 5,137 casks hard spelter, Tezpal Cama.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co.

FROM BOMBAY.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—29 casks cocoanut oil, Laldin Feerozdin; 119 casks cocoanut oil, 455 bales coir yarn and 68 bales cotton, The Cooper Landing Co; 65 bales rags, Mooljee Luckmedas; 6 bales rags and 26 bales wool, Thanjee Narranjee; 40 bales wool, Gordhandas Cullianjee; 98 bales wool, Narsee Khuttow; 152 bales cotton, Narrandas Bhugwandass.

FOR LOND N.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—255 cwts coir yarn, Jainaram Sittaram; 53 bale coir yarn, The Cooper Landing Co.

Venezia s—1 case wool, 1 ,, shawlies Verjee; 34 bales seeds and 4 cases cigars, P & O S N Co; 10 cases fig mawg, Allibhoy Mahomed Ibrahim; 1,196 cwts coir yarn, 10 Rhamboo Jars, 150 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Moolji; 679 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Nath; 255 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purrotum and Co; 581 cwts coir yarn, Nowrojee Sorabjee; 94 cwts coir yarn; Meeha Moolji; 165 bundles coir yarn and 217 bundles coir rope. The Cooper Landing Co; 50 cwts cocoa, Framjee Cowasjee Hansun; 4 pots M. of P. Shells, Hurridas Tookeedas; 6 bales hides, Rhemoo boy Russ-ilboy; 58 bales hides, Shu iff Gangjee; 51 bales hides, Abraham Sopher and Co; 30 bales hides, Mouled Jumulji; 24 bales hides, Meeha Moolee; 19 bales hides, and 1 bale hides pieces, Sadaymomed Goolamhoosein; 19 bales skins, Hamidbhoy Mahboy; 10 cases fin-fish, Peerbhoy Jamomed; 18 cases feathers, Vaineebhoy Vully; 15 bales hides, Fazulbhoy Dossa; 6 cases fishmaws, Meeha Moolee; 4 bales skins, Fazil Mahomed; 7 bales skins, Esmail Ferdina; 8 bales hides, Abdoola Momed; —cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bokhara s—80 bags pepper, Aspinwall and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—200 bales cotton and 45 chests tea, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Brazilian s—41 bales cotton, Tezpall Jamadass; 100 bales cotton, Gungoosk Bhugwandass.

Rajpootana s—52 bales cotton, Kuoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Strut, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, from sick leave, from England.

Jones, Captain, 62nd Regt, from leave, from England.

Fagan, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Wood C ptain, 4th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Cowper, Captain, Military Accountant, from leave, from England.

Beaumont, Surg Major, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 13.

Stevens, Captain, 3rd Lt Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Gordon, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 9.)

Mr Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burmah, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade.

Mr Macrae, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr Peck, Harbour Master, Port Blair, is granted two years' furlough to Europe.

Mr Homfray, Extra Assistant Superintendent, at Port Blair, will perform the duties of Harbour Master, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr G Peck.

The services of the Rev J Jollie, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the Presbyterian troops ordered on service in Northern India.

The services of Lieut Chamberlain, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain McRae, 2nd in Command, Erinpoora Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Commandant Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Major Boileau, who joins his permanent appointment as Commandant Mairwarra Battalion.

Surgeon A Adams, Medical Officer 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalra Patun in Rajputana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 4th November.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H H Gough, C B, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 1st October 1877.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut Chenevix-Trench, 8th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Lieut Daniell, 21st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieut Lucas, 51st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

G G O No 970 of 1878 is cancelled, and Captain Young, 39th Foot, is appointed to officiate as a Brigade-Major on the establishment, during the absence on field service of Major J O Travers 17th Foot.

Captain Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Lieut Henry, R E, resigned.

Sanderson, late Superintendent of the Kheddah Establishment at Mysore, to be Superintendent of the Kheddah Establishment at Dacca, vice Mr J D Nuthall, deceased.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Captain Hawes, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 4th Punjab Infantry, to Officiate as Commandant, vice Major A Fitz Hugh, appointed Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Colonel Close, Capt in McC Bruce, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Captain Hawes. Captain Shepherd, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Captain Bruce. Lieut Daniell officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Surgeon-Major A D Campbell, Medical Officer, Malwah Bheel Corps, for two years.

Major J F Sed RE Executive Engineer, P W Department, Irrigation, for two years.

Major Crowdy, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, private affairs, for two years.

First Class Apothecary now Sergeant-Major W F Browne, late of the Subordinate Medical Department, has been granted by the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India a special pension of Rs. 150 per mensem, in lieu of his previous rate.

The services of Lieut G F Wilson, R E, Assistant Director of State Railways, North-East-rn System, are, with reference to the orders laid down by the Public Works Department, dated the 2nd Nov, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, for appointment to His Honor's Personal Staff.

The services of Lieut Burn, 66th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 33rd N I, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of 2nd class Assistant Apothecary J Hardy are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 5th November.

Mr B P Creagh, Acting 1st grade officer of the I G S Quangtung, is appointed 1st grade officer of the I G S Czarewitch, vice Mr Allen, transferred.

Mr Elliott is appointed to H M's Indian Marine as 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I G S Koel.

Mr Elton, Commander of the I G S Quangtung, is transferred as Commander of the I G S Czarewitch.

Mr Allen, 1st grade officer of the I G S Czarewitch, is transferred to the I G S Hugh Rose, as additional 1st grade officer in command of the Tender Constance.

Mr Scott, 3rd officer, on probation, attached to the Koel, is transferred as acting 2nd grade Officer of the I G S Czarewitch, vice Mr Whipham, sick.

Mr J P Casey, 4th grade officer of the I G S Quangtung, is transferred to the I G S Hugh Rose, as additional 4th grade officer for the Tender Constance.

Mr R C D Brownlow, 4th grade officer of the I G S Tenasserim, is transferred as 4th grade officer of the I G S Irrawaddy, vice Mr Chandler, transferred.

Mr W Chandler, 4th grade officer of the I G S Irrawaddy, is transferred as 4th grade officer of the I G S Tenasserim, vice Mr Brownlow, transferred.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 2nd November.

The services of Lieut Wilson, R E, Assistant Engineer, North-Eastern System of State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr H M Mathews, Executive Engineer, British Burmah, Provincial Establishment, is transferred to the Railway Branch, and appointed Engineer-in-Chief and ex-officio Manager of the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade. Mr Vigors now officiating as Engineer-in-Chief, on relief by Mr Mathews, will revert to Bengal Railway Branch.

Mr Goldie, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Railway to the Provincial Establishment of British Burmah.

Mr Martin, Executive Engineer, is transferred from British Burmah Railway Branch, to Bengal Railway Branch.

Mr Johnstone, Officiating Accountant, 4th grade, Bengal, is transferred to Port Blair, and confirmed in his grade, from the date of assuming charge there.

Major Skipwith, R E, Executive Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Civil Works Branch, is transferred to the Irrigation Establishment of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Captain Crofton Uniacke, R E, Executive Engineer, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the P W Department, Civil Works Branch, till further orders.

Colonel F T Haig, R E, Chief Engineer, 1st class (temporary rank), is confirmed in that rank.

Notification of 10th Feb 1876, transferring Mr P McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, from the Military Works Branch to the N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is cancelled.

Messrs W E Palmer and S K L Yeatts, temporary Assistant Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, are brought on the permanent strength of the Superior Accounts Establishment in that grade. Mr Yeatts will continue on probation.

Mr G Read, Accountant, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department, to the Punjab.

Mr F J Creamcor, Accountant, is transferred from the Punjab to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department.

The following Royal Engineer Officers, attached to the Sappers and Miners, are promoted as follows in the P W Department from the dates specified:—Captain W North, R E, as Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 15th July 1878. Lieut L F Brown, R E, as Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from 5th July 1878.

The following changes in the postings of Accountants are ordered:—

Mr S G Wood, temporarily attached to the Accountant General's Office, is retransferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr G A Laval, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Accountant General's Office.

Mr J F Grigg, Accountant General's Office, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr J H Harding, Assistant Accountant General, on special duty, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Colonel F W Pelle, R E, Director of State Railways, Western System, is promoted to the temporary rank and pay of a Chief Engineer, 1st class.

Notification dated 6th May, ordering the reversion of Mr A Grant to the rank and pay of a Chief Engineer, 3rd class, is cancelled.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....17th Nov., 10h. 49·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 14	English Mail expected.	6 8	5 20	1 43 m	7 41 m
				2 14 a	7 32 a
Fri. 15	.....	6 9	5 20	2 18 m	8 22 m
				2 20 a	8 19 a
Sat. 16	....	6 10	5 20	3 7 m	9 15 m
				2 54 a	9 8 a
Sun. 17	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 10	5 20	3 56 m	to 10 m
				4 3 a	10 11 a
Mon. 18	.....	6 11	5 20	4 53 m	11 24 m
				5 26 a	11 29 a
Tues. 19	.....	6 11	5 20	5 59 m	0 38 a
				6 53 a	.....
Wed. 20	English Mail expected.	6 12	5 20	7 8 m	0 52 m
				8 10 a	1 44 a

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have turned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAMA—November 13th, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, the wif of Mr. Navroji Pestanji Cama, Barrister-at-Law, of twin sons

DEATH.

PROCTOR-SIMS—November 7th, at Bhavnagar, Bessie Bryan, the infant daughter of R. Proctor-Sims, C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—November 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Tredway Clarke, Superintendent, of a daughter.

GOMPERTZ—November 9th, at Vellore, the wife of Lieut. B. T. M. Gomperts, 14th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

WRAFTER—October 23rd, at Jullunder, Punjab, the wife of R. E. Wrafter, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LUCAS—HUME-SMITH—October 1st, at Holy Trinity, Sind, by the Rev. H. Drig, Mr. James Lucas, Physician, to Ada Maria, second surviving daughter of Adam Hume-Smith, of Bangkok.

THOMPSON—HARDING—November 5th, at Multan, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Chaplain, Mr. D. W. Thompson, Punjab Educational Department, to Isabella Ann, elder daughter of Mr. J. H. Harding, Examiner of Accounts, D. P. W.

DEATHS.

CLARK—November 7th, on board the Ship Lady Lawrence, Captain A. P. Clark, aged 37 years.

DIBLE—October 30th, at Sernpore Tea Factory, Hylakandy, Cachar, the infant son of Saml. and Eliza Dible aged 1 year and 5 days. Should forward their voting papers to

PHILLIPS—November 6th, at Delhi, Margaret Helen, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs J. P. Phillips, of the Delhi and London Bank, aged 14 months and 12 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1878.

THE more carefully Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech is studied, the greater seems the probability that the English Government is counting on the help of Russia to enable it to attain a peaceful way of escape from the Afghan difficulty. The only real information we yet have about the *ultimatum* sent to Shere Ali is the statement made on Ministerial authority that it requires the Amir "to dismiss the Russians from Afghanistan and to preserve the neutrality of his country." The terms of such an *ultimatum*, it will be observed, fall very far short of the programme of Lord Lytton, as semi-officially traced out in recent telegrams from the "Calcutta correspondent" of the *Times*. This programme expands the proposals submitted by Sir Lewis Pelly for the Amir's acceptance into a scheme for the permanent occupation of the strong places of Afghanistan by British troops, with a view to the substitution for the present frontier of the Hindu Kush range of mountains as the boundary of British India. In fact, the Viceroy holds the sound opinion that no other course is now open to the English rulers of India, if they set store on the security of their Empire, than to reduce the independent kingdom of Kabul to the condition of a protected State. Now, the definition Lord Beaconsfield gives of his own Frontier policy is plainly inconsistent with the fulfilment of this truly Imperial programme. His Lordship talks, indeed, of obtaining a rectification of the North-West Frontier of India, but he is careful to add that when the arrangements contemplated by himself and his colleagues are completed he hopes India will be able to live "in friendly relations with its immediate" and perhaps its more remote neighbours." The clue to the meaning of this sentence would seem to be that the English Government has abandoned Lord Lytton's plan for a military occupation of Afghanistan, on receiving a secret assurance from the Russian Government that the Russian mission shall be at once withdrawn from Kabul and Shere Ali advised to accept the English *ultimatum*. Evidently it would be absurd to talk of gaining the friendship of the Afghans, and perhaps even of the Russians, if the measures resolved upon by the Home Government involved the placing of British garrisons in the chief cities of Afghanistan. We must therefore assume that no terms likely to wound Afghan pride have been insisted upon in the *ultimatum*; and that England is willing, if only the Russians be excluded from Kabul, to give up her own claim to interfere in Afghan affairs and to accept a promise of friendly neutrality from the Amir, without requiring those material guarantees of good faith which the Government of India was anxious to demand.

The chief objections to this policy of compromise are that it will afford Russia an easy triumph, and leave the North-West Frontier in a very unsatisfactory condition. If Shere Ali accepts the terms of the *ultimatum*, and agrees to have nothing more to do with the Russians, his compliance will be the power of England; and he will remain none the less, for his forced and insincere submission to the demands of the English Government, the sworn friend and instrument of Russia. This of itself will be no inconsiderable gain to Russian diplomacy. Up to the present year it has been assumed that, although the English had no wish to meddle with the Afghans, the ultimate control of the foreign policy of Afghanistan was vested in the Government of India. The Russians themselves conceded as much when in 1874 they said to England, "There is room enough for both of us in Asia; let us take the country as far as the Oxus, and you can do what you like with Afghanistan." Now, however, Russia has overstepped the stipulated limit, and broken new ground by sending a mission to Kabul; and it is obvious that, if the English acquiesce in the subsequent repulse of their own Mission, and are content to return to their old practice of non-interference and to let Afghanistan remain nominally a neutral country, they virtually resign their title to the supremacy of Asia as far as the Hindu Kush, and place Russia for the first time in the novel and dangerous position of being recognized by the Afghans as the friendly Power that has saved them from being subdued by a British army. This *rôle* of the great protecting Power which is always ready to assist small States in preserving their independence has been played by Russia with great success in Eastern Europe; and she seems now to be ambitious of trying if she can in the same character rally round her the Asiatic princes who have hitherto been the submissive satellites of the Government of India. The idea of the English Ministry, so far as one can divine it, appears to be, that by permanently occupying Quetta with a strong British garrison they can do all that is really necessary for the protection of the North-West Frontier of India. We do not undervalue the advantages of this move, if a railway be laid down from Sukkur and Shikarpore through the Bolan Pass to Quetta, and security thus taken that there shall always exist the means of sending a powerful army beyond the hills to seize Kandahar and Herat whenever India is threatened with invasion by a Russo-Persian army. But, as has been frequently pointed out, the argument of the Sind school of frontier politicians, of General Jacob, the Greens, and Sir Bartle Frere, as to the sufficiency of the occupation of Quetta to guard India against any possible aggression, has been sensibly weakened by the Russian advance through the Khanates of Turkestan up to the right bank of the Oxus. The Oxus is now a Russian river, and a navigable river, from the sea of Aral up to the immediate neighbourhood of Balkh; and, taken in connection with the military road from Tashkend to Samarkhand and southwards to the river bank, it provides facilities for a direct advance on Kabul by this route such as John Jacob never dreamed that the Russians would possess. It is obvious, therefore, that merely to occupy Quetta, while leaving Shere Ali's dominions untouched, and allowing the Amir full liberty to go on intriguing with Russia, to procure fresh supplies of arms and money for the reorganisation of his forces, to fortify the approaches to his capital from Peshawur and Kohat, and finally, when his preparations are complete, and when the Czar thinks the time has come for throwing peaceful professions to the winds, to set England at defiance, would be to commit one of those political and military blunders which are afterwards quoted as clear proofs that the nation which has been guilty of such follies was doomed to perish. Yet the compromise hinted at by Lord Beaconsfield is precisely the sort of petty immediate triumph which a Ministry conscious of a declining revenue and the coming need of an increase of the income tax, and which has a new difficulty with America on its hands, would be anxious to announce to a Parliament which knows and cares little about its Indian Empire and only desires to hear nothing more about Shere Ali.

If we may venture a prediction, founded upon experience of the conduct in bygone times of men of high official station in India whose policy was overruled at home, we should say that one certain result of the conclusion of a new peace

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAID ON A CONVOY BY BALUCHEES.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A convoy of doolie bearers and camels, with Commissariat stores, was attacked by maranding Baluchees near Rajanpore. Two men were wounded. The tribes along the Dersjut frontiers are exceedingly friendly.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 12.

Of the four Brigades two are ordered to assemble at Mathra, and two on the road to the Khyber Pass. The batteries of artillery will be with the latter. If possible an advance will be made on the 21st, but this is doubtful owing to the backward state of the commissariat stores and medical requirements. Major P. D. M. Browne, R.E., is the Chief Engineer of the force.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ASSURANCES OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has assured Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador here, that he wishes to faithfully execute the Treaty of Berlin, in order to effect the desired pacification of Eastern Europe.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

It is semi-officially denied that his Imperial Majesty the Czar is ill, as was reported lately.

THE PORTE AND AUSTRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.

The relations between the Porte and Austria are becoming more friendly.

THE PORTE AND GREECE.

It is stated that the Turkish Council of Ministers have favourably reconsidered the demand made by Greece, that delegates should be appointed for the purpose of rectifying the frontier of the Northern Greek Provinces.

Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor of Syria.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. S. N Co.'s s. s. Surat, with the outward English Mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 12, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8½ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	50¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-17/32
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do	80¾

Arrival—Hutton.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MARRIAGE AND CORONATION OF THE KING OF BURMA.

MANDALAY, Nov. 6.

The King of Burma was crowned to-day, and married to the eldest and second daughters of the former head Queen. The people are anything but enthusiastic over the event, and although things are apparently quiet, there is in reality conspiracy rife everywhere.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S DIVISION.

To the staff appointments we have already announced, we have now to add Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, as Brigade Major of Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. A. M. Shewell to be Divisional Commissariat Officer.

No. 2 Company of Sappers and Miners, Captain Melliss, is selected for the Bombay Brigade.

SEISTAN AFFAIRS.

AFFAIRS in Seistan appear more settled, the further despatch of Persian troops having been countermanded.

INSURRECTION AGAINST THE TURKS AT NEJD.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of a serious insurrection in Nejd against Turkish authority. Amir Abdulla Ibn Feysal, the Wahabi Chief of Riahd, has now headed the movement.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 13, 11-13 P.M.

Mail Steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2-11.	,,

It is reported that a French Company has obtained from the Persian Government the concession for a railway from Resht, on the Caspian, to Teheran.

The following changes have been ordered in the Bombay annual reliefs:—66th Foot to proceed to Kurrachee and Hydrabad; head-quarters and a half battalion 7th Fusiliers from Belgaum to Bombay; two companies 11th Foot from Poona to Satara; 2nd Grenadiers N. I. from Belgaum to Nasseerabad; 2nd Regiment N. L. from Khandeish and Shola pore to Hyderabad; 5th Regiment N. L. I. from Poona to Kurrachee; head-quarters and a half battalion 26th Regiment N. I., Ahmedabad to Deesa.

The Deccan Herald says:—"We are glad to hear that Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., of the Irrigation Department, has given a prize of Rs. 100, to be shot for by the Poona Volunteers. We hope soon to hear that other officers have followed Mr. Whiting in this direction." We should be glad to see a spirit of this kind manifest itself a little more in Bombay. It is in prospect to get up a prize meeting for our Bombay Volunteer Corps during the cold season, and contributions to the funds of the Volunteer Rifle Association, with a view to providing suitable prizes to be shot for, will no doubt be "thankfully received." Some of our wealthy native citizens might reflect that the Volunteer Corps is an institution of great importance to the town. In case of an emergency arising, they would have good reason to congratulate themselves on the existence of a Volunteer Corps, well drilled and well up in target practice, to assist in protecting themselves and their property. And we think they should not refuse to recognise the obligation which rests on them to encourage the Volunteer movement.

THE Reverend James Jollie, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Establishment, has been temporarily transferred to the Bengal Establishment, for service with the Afghanistan force. The Rev. Mr. Gordon, Missionary, has reached Rajanpore, and has applied for permission to accompany the forces.

The Pioneer says:—Just opposite the camp at Thull there is an Afghan outpost called Kapiyanga, garrisoned by 60 or 70 badly-armed irregulars. Their scouts come out and cower behind rocks and stones whenever any of our people go down to the river bank to examine the fords, but this is all that is seen of them. When the column advances they will probably retire without attempting any protest,—certainly their most prudent course.

The following Notification is issued in the *Gazette of India*:—"A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the deputation of Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., on special duty, and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint His Excellency General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in Chief, Madras, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India and to act, as such, during the remaining period of the leave of absence of General Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B., and the said General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain has this forenoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute."

The Pioneer:—The crops throughout Afghanistan are said to be unusually good this year, better than for a long time. This is good news for our troops who will probably have the reaping of them.

THE Rev. John K. Hykes, an American missionary in China, has reported an interesting conversation held in February last with a Chinaman from Yunnan, who professed to have been an eye-witness of the murder of Mr. Margary. How far the story may be relied upon, in the absence of all information regarding the character of the Chinaman, it is of course impossible to say. Mr. Hykes writes:—

"In compliance with your request, I beg to make the following statement of a conversation with a Chinaman claiming to be from Yunnan and calling himself Ti Nyan Tai, respecting the murder of Mr. Margary. I am sorry that I cannot give you a complete *verbatim* report of the dialogue. I have forgotten some unimportant details, still you can depend upon the report of the conversation being correct in all essential points. Sometime during February last, while walking outside the south gate of the city of Kinkiang, I met a Chinaman with whom I had the following conversation. What is your name? My name is Li. How old are you? Sixteen years. Where are you from? I am from the province of Hupeh. What part of the province? Hankow. Why do you attempt to deceive me? I am somewhat familiar with the dialect of Hankow, and your dialect does not correspond with it, I do not believe you are a Hupeh man. It is true I am not a *native* of Hupeh, although I have lived for some months in Hankow, my native province is Yunnan. From what place in Yunnan? From ——— (I asked him to repeat the name, but owing to the difference in his pronunciation I did not recognize it as a place with which I was familiar and so I said) I know of no such place in Yunnan. Evincing not a little surprise he said:—You do not know——. It is a place where one of your countrymen was killed in Yunnan. You are just telling me a big story for my amusement. I assure you that what I tell you is true. What was the foreigner's name? Ma Kia Sieh (Margary). How do you know he was killed? I saw the execution with my own eyes. Where was he killed? In Li-ta-jen's Yamen. What is Li-ta-jen's name. Li si Tai. How did you happen to witness the execution? I was an underling in Li-ta-jen's Yamen. Was this Mr. Margary's first visit to the place? No. He had been there before. Did the people of the city know that he was to be executed? Yes. It was the common gossip of the place that he was to be killed on his return. Was he killed by the populace in a row? No. He was executed in the Yamen. Who ordered his execution? It is said that Li-ta-jen did. In what manner was he executed? He was beheaded. Who beheaded him? An executioner. In what part of the Yamen? Inside? No. In the outer court of the Yamen. Did Mr. Margary know that he was to be executed? No. The executioner walked up behind him and cut off his head they also beheaded several natives who were with him.

"After some conversation of minor importance, I asked him how he came to be in Hupeh. His reply was that he came in the retinue of Li-Hsun-Chang. What was Li-Hsu-Chang doing in Yamen? He went to investigate the circumstances of Mr. Margary's death. Were there any foreigners with him? Yes, there were two. Did they come back with Li Hsu-hang? No, they went on. Where? I don't know. What was done in the matter? I heard that no indemnity was to be paid. Was there any person executed for the murder? I think not.

"I do not know how much credence is to be placed in the boy's word, but at the time I was very strongly impressed with the truth of his story."

The Pioneer:—This General Abramof, of whose mission to Kabul so much has been heard, is to some extent the avatar of a Captain Vikovitch, who reached Dost Mahomed's capital in the December of 1837. In the beginning of that year the Dost having failed to obtain Lord Auckland's support, sought help, it was said, from Russia. Rumours of this, coupled with the Dost's victory over Runjeet Singh, Maharajah of the Punjab, led to the mission of Sir Alexander Burnes to Kabul; but our envoy had not been there long before Captain Vikovitch arrived. Lord Auckland asked for the dismissal of the Russian envoy, but this demand was refused. Vikovitch, however, was not able to accomplish the mission he was disowned by the Russian Government, which is always ready to sacrifice its agents, and Captain Vikovitch on his return to St. Petersburg was found in a hotel with his brains blown out. All his papers had been burnt, and it was given out that the man had committed suicide. Those perhaps who know how these things are managed in Russia will have their doubts; but the true story of this mission will, in all likelihood, remain ever a mystery. There is a book called Vikovitch's *Kabul*, containing accounts of the different districts of the country, drawn up by native writers at the request of the Russian envoy, and by the command no doubt of the Amir Dost Mahomed.

The Ceylon Times:—A most lamentable accident that occurred on the evening of Guy Fawkes Day at Colombo has thrown a gloom over the European community here. The assistants in the employ of Messrs. Cargill entertained a number of their friends on the occasion at dinner, which was followed by a dance. Later on there was a pyrotechnic display on the lake in front of the bungalow, but unfortunately a shell fired from the lawn exploded just as two of the party who had rowed out to superintend the aquatic portion of the modest little programme were nearing the shore, and segments of the iron case that had been charged with gunpowder, and which was expected to rise in the air, flew out in different directions, striking both of them, breaking the right arm of the one, Mr. Martin (Superintendent of Works of the New Oriental Hotel), and inflicting a wound in the body of the other, Mr. Fraser, one of the employés of the firm, that proved fatal on the following evening. Mr. Fraser had been in the colony for more than three years, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. Mr. Martin, who was plucky enough after the serious wound he had received to row the boat on shore, is progressing favourably, but is believed to have been so badly hurt that he may possibly lose the use of his wounded limb.

The Madras Mail:—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has imported a small quantity of the material used in England in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of native artizans working with English material. The experiments are being carried out in the local School of Arts, and a number of tea services, vases, and table ornaments have been turned out, and will be passed through the furnace in the course of next week.

The Civil and Military Gazette:—Officers Commanding Brigades in the field are no', it is said, to be ranked as or called Brigadier Generals. The reason for this was at first a mystery, but it has now been explained. A Brigadier General in the field is entitled to an Aide-de-Camp, on Rs. 250 staff allowance per month; a Colonel commanding a brigade gets an orderly officer drawing only 30 rupees horse allowance. The Imperial Government thus saves Rs. 220 on each Aide-de-Camp. Who after this will blaspheme at military expenditure in India?

The Englishman:—We find that we were in error in stating that the Government had raised the price for army remounts to Rs. 800, as the rates to be paid remain the same as before, not to exceed Rs. 550 as the average for all the horses purchased in one season.

NEWS has been received by the French Minister of Public Instruction from the Abbe Debaize, who has been entrusted by the French Government with a scientific expedition to explore Equatorial Africa. The Abbe proposes to go from Zanzibar to the Atlantic coast. His letter is dated August 19, and states that the caravan, 400 men strong, may now be supposed to be well started on its adventurous journey.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, 6th November 1878.

THE Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Council's Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., to be President of the said Council with effect from the 11th November 1878 during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblage of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67. And the Governor General is authorized by this order made for that purpose alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

BOMBAY.

VAGRANTS.—John Henderson and James Dobbs, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

STOWAWAY ON BOARD THE S S VENETIA.—Three Mahomedans, named Ahmed Goolub, Abdool Ahmed, and Gossed Fazool, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with secreting themselves on board the P. and O. s. s. Venetia from Point de Galle to Bombay, without the consent of any person in charge of that vessel. They were each fined Rs. 20, or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—A Hindoo named Tookaram Baibo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 164, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he became possessed of the same, he was fined Rs. 100, or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Luximon Bapoo, Rama Bapoo, and Rama Annajee, vegetable sellers, having their shops at the Null Bazaar, were convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ramjee Hurry, a shopkeeper at the same bazaar, and the other two prisoners of abetment of the said offence. It appears that on the night previous the complainant, after closing his shop, was returning home, when the three prisoners rushed upon him and assaulted him. No. 1 struck him with a stick and broke his arm, while the other two beat him with their fists. This statement was corroborated by three witnesses. The alleged grievance of the assailants appears to have arisen out of a proposition to close their shops at a certain hour at night, which complainant declined to agree to. The Magistrate fined the first prisoner Rs. 100, or in default to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were fined Rs. 30 each, or in default to six weeks' similar imprisonment.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and suite will travel by dawk from Belgaum, and will time it so as to arrive at the Poona Railway Station on the morning of the 22nd instant, to leave by the 4-45 o'clock Mail Train for Bombay. His Excellency, we notice, has not taken Magdala House, the residence of the late Commander-in-Chief, nor from what we hear does he intend doing as all his predecessors used to do, *i. e.*, engage a Bungalow in Poona for the time he may be in Command. He has, however, hired the well known House called "the Wilderness" on Malabar Hill on a long lease.—*Poona Observer.*

THE LATE MR. LESTOCK R. REID, BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.—The death of Mr. Reid has been left unnoticed. Mr. Reid has been at one time acting Governor of Bombay, and was well known some years ago as a member of the Executive Council. He died on October 27th, aged 79 years. Perhaps few deaths could have happened which were so calculated to show the vanity of earthly greatness. There are not many now that remember Mr. Reid when he was the holder of the highest office in this Presidency; and several days have passed away since the news of his death was received by telegraph, and yet the event has not been noticed by any one. Some there are still alive who will remember the first occupant of the still existing palatial residence on Cumballa Hill, which was long known as Mr. Reid's bungalow.—*Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald.*

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 1878.

THE following are the names of the winners of this year's matches:—

CHAMPIONSHIP, GOLD MEDAL, AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Lieut E. Hanstock, 2-15th Regt. 400 points. Western India Rifle Association Silver Medal.

Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, 399 points. Western India Rifle Association Bronze Medal.

Lieut. R. P. B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers, 396 point. National Rifle Association Silver Medal.

Lieut. A. W. C Bell, 18th Regt. N. I. 148 points.

This Medal qualifies the winner to shoot for the Prince of Wales Prize the first time he may be in Wimbledon.

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

	Points.	
Lt E Hanstock, 2-15th Regt	214	
Lt R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	218	Barred by
Mr Dorabjee Pudumji c	216	Bye-law 17.
Serjeant Harrison, 2nd Queen's	215	

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Lt E Hanstock, 2-15th Foot, 213 points. Barred by Bye-law 17.

Lance Corpl F Holloway, 7th Fusiliers... 207 points.

THE NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Lt R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	119	Barred by Bye-law 17.
Lt A W C Bell, 18th Regt N I		118

MATCH 1.—7 Shots, 500 Yards.

	Points.
1 Private R Kirk, 7th Fusiliers	31
2 Serjeant Melvin, Bom R Vols	30
3 Colonel G A Laughton, Bom S C	30
4 Lt R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	30
5 Lt A J Price, 66th Regiment	30
6 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	30
7 Lt A W C Bell, 18th Regt. N I	30
8 Cr Serjeant A Platt, 7th Fusiliers	29

MATCH 2.—10 Shots, 800 Yards.

	Points.
1 Lance Corpl F Holloway, 7th Fusiliers	43
2 Pte J Byrd, 7th Fusiliers	43
3 Lance Corpl Bourner, 2-15th Regt	43
4 Corpl S J Brebner, B R Vols	40
5 Colonel G A Laughton, Bom S C	40
6 Mr. Dorabjee Padumjee	39
7 Serjeant Harrison, 2nd Queen's	39
8 Captain T Moore, Army Pay Department	38

MATCH 3.—7 Shots, 200 Yards.

	Points.
1 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	32
2 Lt E Hanstock, 2-15th Regt	30
3 Colonel G A Laughton, Bom S C	30
4 Private T Webb, 7th Fusiliers	29
5 Lt R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	29
6 Serjeant Bourner, 2-15th Regt. Fusiliers	29
7 Lt H B Turnbull, 14th N I	28
8 Vol S M Johnson, Bom R Vols	27
Mr Adam Smith, Bom R Vols	Counted out.
Private Bourner, 2-15th Regt.	

MATCH 4.—7 Shots, 500 Yards; 7 Shots, 600 Yards.

	Points.
1 Lieut E Hanstock, 2-15th Regt	64
2 Serjeant Major Rickard, 7th Fusiliers	61
3 Lieut A W C Bell, 18th N I	60
4 Lieut R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	59
5 Serjeant Harrison, 2nd Queen's	58
6 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	58
7 Color Serjeant A Platt, 7th Fusiliers	57
8 Private F Webb, 7th Fusiliers	55

MATCH 5.—10 Shots, 900 Yards.

	Points.
1 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	44
2 Lieut E Hanstock, 2-15th Regt	43
3 Colonel G A Laughton, Bom S C	43
4 Lance Corpl F Holloway, 7th Fusiliers	41
5 Captain S W Tyndall, 68th Regt	40
6 Lieut Ternan, 14th Regt N I	39
7 Private Carter, 2-15th Regiment	38
8 Serjeant W F Whitehead, Bom R Vols	38

MATCH 6.—7 Shots, 600 Yards.

	Points.
1 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	30
2 Color Serjeant A Platt, 7th Fusiliers	29
3 Private F Webb, 7th Fusiliers	28
4 Private Bourner, 2-15th Regt	28
5 Lance Corpl A J Murray, Bom R Vols	28
6 Serjeant J A Turner, Bom R Vols	27
7 Colonel Barclay, 66th Regt	27
8 Private Byford, 7th Fusiliers	26

MATCH 7.—10 Shots, 700 Yards.

	Points.
1 Major H Waring, 2nd Queen's	48
2 Lieut R H Leyland, 2-15th Regt	47
3 Lieut A W C Bell, 18th Regt N I	46
4 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	46
5 Serjeant G Peaker, Bom R Vol	46
6 Lieut Ternan, 14th Regt N I	46
7 Serjeant Major Rickard, 7th Fusiliers	46
8 Private Webb, 7th Fusiliers	46

MATCH 8.—7 Shots, 200 Yards.

	Points.
1 Vol S M Johnson, Bom R Vols	30
2 Serjeant Major Rickard, 7th Fusiliers	29
3 Private R Kirk, 7th Fusiliers	29
4 Major H Waring, 2nd Queen's	28
5 Lieut R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	28
6 Lieut A W C Bell, 18th Regt N I	28
7 Serjeant Harrison, 2nd Queen's	27
8 Serjeant G Peaker, Bom R Vols	27
Lieut Ternan, 14th N. I.	Counted out.

MATCH 9.—7 Shots, 500 yards.

	Points.
1 Private R Kirk, 7th Fusiliers	34
2 Lieut A W C Bell, 18th N I	34
3 Private F Webb, 7th Fusiliers	32
4 Lieut R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	32
5 Capt Marriott, 2-11th Regt	32
6 Lieut Ternan, 14th Regt N I	31
7 Vol S M Johnson, Bom R Vols	31
8 Serjeant Major Rickard, 7th Fusiliers	31

MATCH 10.—7 Shots at 600, 700, and 800 Yards.

	Points.
1 Serjeant Harrison, 2nd Queen's	90
2 Lieut R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	87
3 Lieut E Hanstock, 2-15th Regt	85
4 Captain F Moore, Army Pay Department	84
5 Lance Corpl F Holloway, 7th Fusiliers	82
6 Lieut Ternan, 14th Regt N I	79
7 Lieut Donald, 7th Fusiliers	78
8 Lance Corpl A J Murray, Bom R Vols	77

THE NICHOLETT'S PRIZE.—7 Shott, 700 Yards.

	Points.
1 Lieut E Hanstock, 2-15th Regt	33
2 Lieut R P B Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	30
3 Private F Webb, 7th Fusiliers	30

THE DORABJEE PUDUMJEE PRIZE.—10 Shots, 900 Yards.

	Points.
1 Lance Corpl F Holloway, 7th Fusiliers	41
2 Mr Dorabjee Padumjee	39
3 Lieut A W C Bell, 18th N I	39
4 Color Serjeant A Platt, 7th Fusiliers. Counted out.	

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.—7 Shots, 500 Yards. Commissioned Officers not allowed to compete.

	Points.
1 Vol Hall, Bom R Vols	32
2 Private R Kirk, 7th Fusiliers	31
3 Serjeant Harrison, 2nd Queen's	31
4 Serjeant W Jefferies, Bom R Vols	30
5 Lance Corpl F Holloway, 7th Fusiliers	29
6 Lance Corpl Freeman, Bom R Vols	29

THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.—6 Shots, 150 Yards; 6 Shots, 200 Yards.

	Points.
1 Lance Corporal A J Murray, Bom R Vols	47
2 Major H Waring, 2nd Queen's	39
3 Colonel G A Laughton, Bom S C	38

THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.—6 Shots, 100 Yards; 6 Shots, 150 Yards. Standing.

	Points.
1 Lance Corpl A J Murray, Bom V. R	44
2 Mr Adam Smith, Bom Vol Rifles	39
3 Captain Tyndall, 68th Regt	38

The competition for the above Prizes took place at Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, and Poona, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th September 1878. The weather at Belgaum was highly favourable to good scoring; at Deesa it was exceptionally fine, though the heat was great; and it was most unfavourable at Bombay and Poona.

ADAM SMITH, Hony. Secy., W. I. R. A.

Bombay, 11th Nov, 1878.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH NOV.

In Madras prospects remain generally good; in Tinnevelly rain is again urgently wanted; but in Coimbatore the standing crops have not altogether received the effects of an excessive rainfall. The number—48 449—on relief-works shows a further decrease of 7,442, and that—26,907—gratuitously relieved of 6,220. In Mysore prospects continue favourable, and except at Bangalore prices have fallen. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief now stand at 16,524 and 6,365, being a further decrease of 1,703 and 351, respectively. In the Bombay Presidency the *kharif* harvest still progresses; damage from locusts continues in Sind; and in the Southern Mahratta Country heavy rain has proved injurious. In the Central Provinces the *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings continue, and prospects remain good: rain is, however, wanted in places; prices are steady. Prospects are satisfactory in Berar. In Central India the want of rain is still felt. The report from Rajputana is up to the 31st October, and is not altogether promising; rain is needed in places, and in Meywar all agricultural operations have been stopped on account of fever; whilst in Ulwar the prospects of the *rabi* are gloomy. In Bengal the rain that has fallen has done much good, but rain is greatly wanted in the Patna division; in Sarun, Pelamow, and East Bogra the rice crops have suffered, and in Lohardugga the *rabi* prospects are indifferent. In Assam prospects are bright as before; in Sylhet damage has occurred from insects. In British Burma anticipations, as has been the case during the last five or six weeks, are not, as a rule, disheartening; but, as well have appeared from previous reports in the district of Prome and in Thayetmyo, a good deal of land has been left uncultivated owing to insufficient rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there is no substantial change, but much improvement would result if rain fell. From the Punjab the harvest reports are good; but rain is now wanted for the *rabi* sowings; fever is still prevalent in most districts.

THE CYCLONE AT COCANADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

COCANADA, 6th NOV.—A terrific cyclone burst over this town yesterday, and I venture to send you a few particulars as a supplement to my telegram of this date. The weather had been suspicious for some days, and on Monday evening, it was apprehended that a storm might visit us. The wind, which for some time had been blowing steadily from the N. E., began to blow from the land, but not with great force, until yesterday morning at 8 a.m., it became evident that a cyclone was approaching. It came on from the N. W., and the rain which had been heavy for 24 hours, fell in torrents, so that it was almost impossible to see anything beyond a few yards. The crash of trees, and the dull thud of brick and mud houses falling to the ground, were heard at intervals during the gale, and told too plainly that the work of devastation had begun. The barometer fell rapidly till noon, when the rain ceased, and shortly after the wind which had veered round to the west, gradually abated till there was a perfect lull in the storm. The glass then marked 28·2 90' and was still going down, so that it was evident that the worst was still to come; at 12 the gale burst again with redoubled violence from the W., and then from S. W., and lasted in all its fury until 3 p. m. when it gradually moderated, until it ceased entirely at 4 o'clock. The panic-stricken inhabitants were seen throughout the day fleeing in large numbers, and it was a pitiful sight to see the unfortunate women with their shivering burdens of children frantic with fear, while the men, scarcely less alarmed, were carrying away such of the household goods as could be saved from the general wreck of their homesteads. The river already swollen by heavy rains rose to an alarming height when the Samulcottah canal gave way, and precipitated its contents into it, and the inhabitants, mindful of the fate of Masulipatam in 1866, fully expected to see the town swept away by a sea-wave, which, however, could scarcely happen as long as the wind blew from the west. A number of cargo boats of all descriptions were carried out to sea, and a train of goods waggons on the Godavery Bundry was dashed to pieces near the bridge. Two of the passengers were saved by the exertions of some gentlemen, who were present, but the forepart of the boat with four or five souls in it was swept out to sea, and they were all drowned. This, however, is believed to be the only loss of life caused by this fearful storm here, as far as can be ascertained at present. The town presents a distressing spectacle, with a number of houses destroyed, and the roads covered with trees and debris of all sorts; even the bungalows occupied by the Collector and European residents have now a woful appearance, with their broken doors and windows, out-houses and stables level with the ground, and gardens a wilderness. Fortunately no loss of life or bodily injury of a serious nature has occurred from the falling of buildings, but no business can be transacted to-day. A telegram from Vizagapatam reports that the French barque Cambodge is wrecked with all hands, and that the Fairhie has sunk in the surf. Telegraphic communication with Bimlipatam and the northern ports is interrupted. The shipping here has not suffered, and the cyclone appears to have spent its worst fury on the town itself. I annex the following observations read on a good aneroid, but must mention that another instrument went down as low as 28·8 63'.

9	A. M.	Barometer 29·4 gale from N.	
11-30	,,	29·2 ,, ,,	N.W.
11-45	,,	28·99 ,, ,,	W.
11-50	,,	28·96 ,, ,,	W.
12- 5	P. M.	28·92 wind moderating.	
12-25	,,	28·92 calm.	
12-50	,,	28·88 terrific gale from S.W.	
2- 5	,,	29·18 do.	
3-45	,,	29·40 moderating.	
4	,,	29·58 moderate wind.	

—*Madras Mail.*

"THE BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA."

(Englishman, Nov. 11.)

MR. HYNDMAN'S article, "The Bankruptcy of India," in the *Nineteenth Century*, continues to supply food for the alarmists at home. The few Continental journals which give attention to our internal administration have eagerly seized on Mr. Hyndman's views, and declare that the English rule in India is tottering to its fall. Mr. Hyndman attempts to show that we are draining the resources of this country not only by taxation, but also by a stream of capital, largely invested in railways in England. He states the result of this two-fold depletion briefly and trenchantly in the title of his article—"The Bankruptcy of India." It is to be regretted that an essay which has furnished food to panic at home and glee abroad will to our rule should have been written without a sufficient knowledge of the facts. But the attention which it has drawn to the rural statistics of India may possibly produce more careful, and more long-lived, results than the immediate injury which it has done. Mr. Hyndman complains of the absence of any adequate data for the calculations upon which he is about to enter; "The facts in relation to agriculture and other produce," he says, "have been published with little approach to accuracy." Mr. Hyndman then proceeds to rear upon such isolated facts and conjectures as came within his reach, his fabric of figures proving "the bankruptcy of India."

The Indian Government has to blame itself for this result. It long omitted to discharge one of the most necessary functions of a civilised administration, namely, the statistical investigation of the condition of its people. It allowed the vast, dense masses living under rule to go on multiplying or diminishing, striving or prospering, without inquiry. Mr. Hyndman taunts us with our incapacity to tender an account of the people after more than a hundred years of rule. But he ought to see that when he says it is impossible to state whether the population is increasing, decreasing, or stationary. He also appears to be unacquainted with the fact that during the last ten years great and successful efforts have been made to remedy this defect. A special enquiry has been made into the condition of each district of India; a statistical survey of four-fifths of the whole country has thus been compiled, and is printed in 78 volumes. Nor does Mr. Hyndman appear to be better informed with regard to the efforts of the local Governments to tabulate these figures in their annual reports. As a matter of fact, any one who desires to know about India can now find a minute statistical survey for 190 out of the 240 districts. He can also find a return of the total provincial acreage under crops in almost every yearly report by the local Governments, excepting Lower Bengal. Mr. Hyndman has causes for complaint against the Indian Government, but he does not seem to be aware of the measures which that Government has taken during the past few years to remove those causes.

Mr. Hyndman's figures are based on a return drawn up by "a singularly able native writer." That return gives the total cultivated area of British India at 158 millions of acres. Now, we do not even in fertile provinces like Bengal, where the population amounts to one person per acre, the people have a hard struggle for land. In parts where it exceeds one person per acre, the peasantry live at the mercy of the moneylenders, and pass into generations of serfs. We do not speak of metropolitan districts, but of the rural parts of India. We have purely agricultural districts in Behar, where the population exceeds one per acre; and the famine literature of recent years has made it painfully clear what such a density means. Mr. Hyndman has allowed only 158 million acres for the 190 millions of inhabitants in British India. When we turn to individual provinces, which we can test by the statistics published in detailed Government reports, we find that Mr. Hyndman's figures are misleading. But the single fact that Mr Hyndman only allows 158 millions of cultivated acres to supply food for 190 millions of people, and to furnish the enormous surplus of agricultural staples yearly exported from India, proves the untrustworthiness of his data more conclusively than the exposure of individual errors.

Many enquiries have been made during the past ten years with regard to the average income of the people. There is at the bottom of the community a considerable population which just manages to live. We think that he fairly stated at a rupee a month per head. The great body of the cultivators spend double the sum, while above the ordinary husbandmen are numerous classes whose spending power is very much greater. We do not think that the general expenditure of the Indian people can be rated at less than two rupees a month per head including not only their food and clothes but their wear and tear of their holdings, their cattle, and other agricultural capital. The experience gained from the cost of living in jail points to a larger sum; but we know that jail diet is more liberal than that within the reach of great masses of the people. Now allow two rupees a month as the average expenditure per head of the Indian population, we have a total of Rs. 4,56,00,00,000, or say 400 millions sterling. But besides the sum thus expended by the Indian population upon living they manage to export an average of 65 million sterling of produce. It is clear, therefore, that supposing they save nothing, and if the production of the country were just equal to support the people from year to year and to supply the annual exports, this production cannot be estimated at a less value than 465 millions sterling. Mr. Hyndman assumes the total "value of produce" to be only 277 millions sterling, and he generously takes it at 300 millions "with the assurance that the average produce of all India is not being underrated." It needless to waste further words on such an estimate. Yet it is on this sole basis that his conclusion regarding "the bankruptcy of India" rests.

The truth, however, is that the produce of India not only suffices for the yearly wants of India, but enables her to accumulate a large annual amount of the commodities which she most prizes. Among those commodities are gold and silver. During the ten years ending 1876 she imported 95 millions sterling of gold and silver, of which she retained in her own hands about 78 millions. The produce of the Indian soil and of Indian

think it is evident the word "dishonest" qualifies both the words "misappropriation" and "conversion." Here the act of defendant in breaking open the cupboard and taking possession of the notes is relied on as the conversion. But if it was a conversion, and if the notes were not already defendant's own at the time, it was not in my opinion a *dishonest* conversion if it was done I am of opinion in the honest belief, whether well grounded or not, that the notes were her's. So there remains article 35 as the one which would have been applicable to the case had Act IX. of 1871 been in force. Then under Act XV. of 1877 the articles 48 and 49 of the II. Schedule are the articles for consideration putting aside, for reasons already stated, article 145. Article 48 does not apply for the reason that the specific property in question is not property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion. It is, I think, very probable that the plaintiff shaped his case with reference to this article. Till last November (see Exhibit P) we do not find a *suggestion* that the notes had been *lost* or that plaintiff *considered* that they were lost, and I strongly suspect it was about the time that the theory of a loss of the notes was devised that Hargovan informed the plaintiff that the notes were with the defendant so as to bring the case within the period of limitation prescribed for the recovery of specific moveable property which has been lost, viz., three years from the time the rightful possessor *first learns* in whose possession the lost property is. Then under article 49 of Schedule II. of Act XV. of 1877 the period of three years from the time property is wrongfully taken or injured or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful is prescribed as the limitation for suits for specific moveable property (other than such as are provided for by art. 48) or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same. It, then, the period prescribed by article 49 of Act XV. of 1877 *shorter* than the period prescribed by article 35 of said IX. of 1871? In itself the *period* is longer by a year. What is contended is, that it may be shorter by reason that the demand and refusal from which under article 35 of the earlier Act the *one* years' period is to commence may be a year or upwards later than the event on which under article 49 of the later Act the *three* years' period is to commence so as a result in fact in a particular case the period prescribed by the later Act may be shorter than the period prescribed by the earlier one. The case of promissory notes payable on demand which was referred to differs materially from the present one. In that case the period of three years' limitation is alike prescribed in the two Acts; but in the earlier one commences from the date of demand of payment, in the later one from the date of the note itself. There may be good ground for the decision stated to have been given by one of the Judges of this Court that in case of such promissory notes the right to bring a suit within three years from the demand is preserved by the 2nd proviso of Section 2 of Act XV. of 1877, and this for the reason that the period of limitation prescribed by that Act, though *in itself* the same as that prescribed by Act IX. of 1871, will almost of necessity be shorter than that provided by the earlier Act; as it is if not inconceivable, exceedingly improbable, that demand for payment of a promissory note should be contemporaneous with the date of the note itself. But in the case of art. 49 of the later Act the period of limitation in itself is *longer*, and I think the proviso in section 2 was intended only to save cases where the *period* of limitation prescribed by the later Act was in itself shorter, or where perhaps the period, being the same, would of necessity or probability amounting practically to necessity be in fact shortened. For these reasons I am of opinion that inasmuch as the wrongful detainer or wrongful detainer by defendant of these notes (if such there was) took place at or shortly after the death of Manekbai in March 1879, the suit is barred by article 49 of the Indian Limitation Act 1877. Having arrived at the foregoing conclusion that on the defence of the Limitation Act the suit must be dismissed, I do not consider it necessary to discuss at any length the question of particular caste usage set up by the defendant. It is clear from the case of *Bhugwandas Tejmall* v. *Tejmall Lachmandas* 10, Bomb. H. C., p. 241, and the authorities there cited that a custom or usage *satisfactorily* established as existing and observed amongst a particular caste or sect of the Hindus, though varying from the normal Hindu law of the district or place where the parties reside, will be carried into effect by the Court. The law to be administered to Hindus under the Charter of the late Supreme Court (which in this respect is incorporated into that of the High Court) is not the Mitakshara or the Mayukhee, or even Menu, but "the laws and usages of the Gentoos;" and the question in each case, where particular usage is set up is, whether the usage alleged exists and conforms to the conditions which the law lays down in order that a usage should be binding where it varies from the generally accepted law. There is nothing in itself unreasonable in the alleged usage that what has been given to a woman at her marriage or afterwards by her own father or relations should on her death childless and intestate return to the source from which it came. Indeed the usage is substance *agrees* with the law of England, so far as concerns freehold land of inheritance in possession vested in a married woman, that subject to the husband's estate by the curtesy in case of issue born of the marriage and of course to the estate of such issue if surviving but immediately in case of no such issue such properly passes to those of her own blood to the total exclusion of the husband. Then as to the evidence of the existence of the custom in question, I think that, having regard to the members (some 400 or 500 families in Bombay it is stated), of the Visa Lad Vania caste, a *fairly* sufficient number of instances has been proved to show what is the established usage in such cases. The only point of difficulty may be that the instances proved relate to ornaments and clothes only, and not specifically to gifts by a father to his daughter of money or such property as Government promissory notes. But I cannot see any difference of principle in the case. The usage if good at all seems to depend on a principle applicable to any description of property, and the reason probably that instance cannot be shown of the observance of the alleged usage in reference to money or Government securities is that the customary form of gifts by a father to a married daughter is that of ornaments and clothes and not money or Government promissory notes. Had I not arrived at the conclusion I have stated with reference to the question of the defence of Limitation Act, I should have considered it proper to give more at length the grounds of my opinion with reference to the alleged usage among this caste. I therefore only state that in my opinion it has been satisfactorily established in the present case as a usage having the force of law among the members of the Visa Lad Vania caste of Bombay, that presents of ornaments, clothes, or money made to a daughter by her father on the occasion of or subsequently to her marriage devolve on the father or his heirs in case the daughter dies without leaving issue of the marriage and intestate though her husband survives. The first and second issues will therefore be found in the negative and for the defendant, the third in the affirmative and for the defendant, and the suit must be dismissed, and with costs.

THE LATE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

As Moses expired on Mount Nebo, devouring with his eyes the splendours of the promised land, so the Bishop of Orleans, M. Felix Dupanloup, has just died at a chateau in the department of Isère, his looks and his arms extended towards the cardinal's baretta, which had been the ambition of his life. I see that a number of foreigners, and among them the chief English journalists, address us on this matter in terms of condolence: they deplore for us, and certainly more than we, the loss of this man, whom the *Times* styles a great Frenchman. We little Frenchmen, we know better than the *Times* what we have lost or gained by this event: that is why we endure it, or accept it, with a certain serene indifference.

Born in Savoy, the offspring of a maid-servant at a village inn, and a bird of passage who did not tell his name, this very mediocre rival of Bossuet and of Fenelon dies at the age of seventy-seven, without leaving other thing behind him than the reputation of being an unwearied scold. He talked much, wrote frightfully; and there will remain of his talk a speech, nor a sermon, nor a pamphlet, no, not one page that posterity will be able to read with pleasure or profit. Occasions of displaying his powers he did not lack. When quite young he confessed M. de Talleyrand in his dying moments, and God knows whether the Dupanloup carried off that day in the folds of his robe a collection of sins sufficiently abundant to stock a whole retrospective museum. His beginnings in worldly life were far more brilliant than popular prejudice usually allows to *enfants de hazard*.

Before he was thirty he was catechist of the Orleans princes, spiritual director of the young Duc de Bordeaux, and almoner to the Duchesse de Berry. At forty-eight he had been a preacher at Notre Dame, professor at the Sorbonne, editor of a religious but Gallican journal, *L'Ami de la Religion*, and Napoleon named him Bishop of Orleans on the recommendation of M. de Falloux. Four years later he entered the French Academy, and he installed himself there as absolute master, just as he did in his diocese of Orleans. Representative of the people in the National Assembly after the disasters of France, he becomes a Life Senator in 1875, and his last speech in the Upper Chamber is a recrudescence of the passion of Voltaire, and his last campaign at the Academy had been a spiteful intrigue against the honourable and excellent M. Littre.

Few men have devoted more time and activity to questions of public instruction, and few have done more mischief to the University of France. All the teachers of youth, from the humble village schoolmaster to the professors of the various faculties, bear the marks of his blows. Few ecclesiastics carried aloft more haughtily the banner of Gallicanism, no one-he lowered it at the obedient. Having set out to fight against Papal Infallibility at the Council of 1869, he accepted everything without resistance, like the Guiberts, the Marets, and the Gratrys. After having drubbed the Vaillists, he passed, with bent head, under the yoke of those strange Fathers of the Church. A petty character in fact, and yet a bad character—ever ready to strike blows when there was no chance of his being hit back.

In his battles against the living and the dead he has attacked all the liberal thinkers in France, but without doing them so much harm as he would have wished. His method was commonplace, like his abilities. It consisted in denunciation, invective, and appeals to the secular arm. But people were not disposed now in perceiving that he was often mistaken in his denunciations, and that in quoting his opponent he used sometimes to arrange the passages cited according to his own caprice. The secular arm failed to support him. Frequently even his greatest efforts turned out to the advantage of the works he desired to annihilate. The Dictionary of System, revised by Littre and Robin, owed to him an enormous sale; and the Voltaire of the Centenary, edited by the Deputy Menier, went off at double the usual rate. Since the unlucky elections of 1871, the prelate exercised a disastrous influence on our public affairs. An old friend of M. Thiers, who esteemed him, he was engaged long beforehand in preparing the 24th of May 1873, and dealt to the illustrious founder of our Republic a blow all the more rude as it was unexpected. There is every reason to believe that the 16th of May was his work, for it is certain that the dismissal of M. Jules Simon was clearly predicted in the *Defense*, a journal that, but writes to the dictation of M. Dupanloup. All who know what our country suffered during the second half of 1877, will understand the unpopularity which attached to the name of the late Bishop of Orleans. If he seemed to many persons a bad enemy of the nation, it was entirely his own fault. But if he persevered till his last day in the folly of trying to upset the Republic in favour of the Bourbons, reconciled among themselves, his powerlessness had for some months been obvious; he used to rave at the Tribune.

His connexion with Dumas *fils* has been variously commented on; but few people, if I mistake not, have known the exact truth. A few years ago, M. Dupanloup, when going off to Rome, took it into his head to prepare a pamphlet during his journey against the contemporary theatre, and he sent and bought at Michel Levy's shop all the pieces of Dumas. He read them in the railway carriage, dictating notes to his secretary, and tearing up each brochure when he had extracted the poison from it. Who knows if this rapid work would not have resulted in something less indigestible and tiresome than his former diatribes! But as good or ill luck would have it, Michel Levy let Dumas know that M. Dupanloup had bought all his plays. Dumas, who is an optimist, for he is good, viewed the matter in the best light. As soon as he heard of the Bishop's return, he paid him a visit at Virofray, in virtue of the principle that one piece of politeness deserves another. M. Dupanloup found his visitor delightful, and much near r salvation than the plays had led him to suppose: Dumas was enchanted with the Bishop; the pamphlet went into the fire and Dumas into the Academy.

You know that M. Dupanloup retained considerable influence there, although he had resigned in a pet after the election of Littre. Strange inconsistency between ourselves, for we have seen the same Dupanloup manœuvring to get into the Senate in which the same Littre had obtained a seat before him. But no matter. The Academy, which never accepted the Bishop's resignation, will be obliged to register his death and to find a successor to him. People are already talking of the Archbishop of Paris, M. Guibert, a pere fanatic, who many ways possibly may make his way into the Senate before the elections of the 5th of January next. EDMOND ABOUT.

—*Athenæum.*

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DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London. W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Boujee and Sons, for the sale of CURRIE'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

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Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

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WHIPS, SPURS,
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THE GREATEST LUXURY
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Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.
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Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

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MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. tender their thanks to their Customers for their liberal patronage during the last seven years, and at the same time request those who owe their firm MONEY to be kind enough to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS WITHOUT DELAY.

ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 31st October 1878.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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A pair of handsome bay Waler mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Masterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turnout Rs. 2,500.
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A brown Australian broughaum mare, 6 years old, 14-3 high, powerful, quiet and steady, and a good mover. Rs. 400.
A flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 9 years, 14-1 high, strong and compact, goes in single and double harness. Rs. 300.
A pair of brown Pegus, 4 years old, well together in harness, have been driven by a lady. Rs. 400.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1878.

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For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasmes Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.
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12th October, 1878.

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